

FIRST MEN TO FILE

GEORGE W. ISON AND WILLIAM MURRAY BEGIN IN TIME.

They Are Enthusiastic Wichita Mountain Prospectors—Mr. Ison Knows More Than Anybody Else About the Mineral Wealth of That Region and Knows There Will Be a Grand Stampede as Soon as the Word Is Given, So He Takes Time by the Forelock—News of Interest From all Over Oklahoma.

El Reno, O. T., April 15.—The Star says The first mineral claim taken in the Wichita mountains was filed today. George W. Ison and William Murray came up from that country this morning and filed on their claims on the south side of the mountains and about twenty-five miles west of Fort Hill. They each had a plat of the country showing location of their claims and a sworn statement in regard to the discovery of and work done on them. There they filed with the district clerk, in accordance with the mineral laws. Mr. Ison brought several fine specimens of gold ore with him. Some he has in acid in bottles, in which the gold has been separated from the dirt, proving that it is the real stuff.

Mr. Ison has mined in the Wichita mountains at intervals since '88, and says the country down there is rich in not only gold, but silver, copper, coal, and other minerals. He is thoroughly familiar with the mining laws of the United States, and says all talk of sending troops to drive the miners out is foolishness. According to law they cannot be molested. He says there are over 500 people in one company near where his claim is located, waiting for the time to come when they may enter the lands and begin mining.

Having experimented in the mountains for the past ten years continually, he is familiar with every foot of the land, and has kept posted as regards those who contemplate the development of the country. He claims to have knowledge of a syndicate in the east that will within the next thirty days enter the mountains and begin mining in dead earnest. If such a rush is made every claim will be taken in a few days, and that is why he is taking time by the forelock, as it were, in filing on his claim right away. A mineral claim is 600 by 1,500 feet.

RESIGNATION SENT BACK.

The El Reno Bell says Major Woodson, a few days ago, tendered his resignation as Indian agent to the department and fully expected to be relieved from the duties of his office; but the department showed the value in which his services were held by forwarding an urgent request that he continue in the office. They gave as their reason that the major was one of the most conscientious, painstaking and successful agents in this business, and stated his resignation would not be granted unless he presented more urgent reasons for his retirement, or was removed to another station by the war department, which is not probable. The major's only reason for resigning was his belief that the new administration is entitled to fill the position he had been holding under the previous one, but even his Democracy wouldn't down him.

NEWS FROM CHANDLER.

Guthrie, O. T., April 15.—D. W. Ullam is over from Chandler. Two weeks ago last night he arrived in Guthrie from Chandler only to hear of the terrible disaster which had befallen that town and immediately started on the return trip. He found his home completely destroyed and his daughter quite badly injured. Only two days before he had completed and moved into his new residence—had he remained in the house he had just vacated his home would have been untouched. Everything he possessed was destroyed, among the things was a life-size photograph of his father and mother, taken sixty years ago. A photograph of Mr. Ullam's family, taken while in Douglas, Kan., is thought to have been found eleven miles northeast of Chandler, unharmed. A photograph of his being burned, the picture but very badly injured.

Ullam says that while all, or most, people have temporary shelter, he is left without means to re-establish a home. These people are absolutely destitute and must have assistance. He only slightly damaged have a pair and are being used for the injured, while the unemployed are occupying tents. Many have found shelter in the neighboring farm houses. Several business houses have been rebuilt and resumed business, several of which have not been roofed.

Mr. Ullam says that the people of Chandler are very intelligent over the report sent out from Guthrie about a clash of authority. Commissioner Ezzell was not driven out of town. It was through the efforts of the county commissioners that such perfect order has been maintained.

BARNES RESIGNS.

Guthrie, O. T., April 15.—The following orders were issued yesterday by Adjutant General Jamison:

Territory of Oklahoma, Adjutant General's Office, Guthrie, O. T., April 15, 1937. Special orders No. 35:

1. The resignation of Second Lieutenant A. F. Stenmet, company F, First regiment, is accepted, to take effect this date.

2. The resignation of Captain C. M. Barnes and First Lieutenant H. W. Palmer of company A, First regiment, is accepted, to take effect this date.

3. Captain J. P. Neal, commanding company F, will order an election by his company, to be held at 7:30 p. m., April 20, to fill said vacancy; and Second Lieutenant C. W. Brewer, company A, will order an election by the enlisted men of company A, at 7:30 p. m., Friday, April 18, 1937, to fill said vacancy.

Chicago, April 15.—The executive committee of the Alliance of Reformed Churches of the World, under the Presbyterian system of government, opened its conference today in the Church of the Covenant. The conference was presided over by Rev. Dr. William Caven, principal of Knox college, Toronto, Canada.

The report of the treasurer, George Junkin of Philadelphia, showed that the financial condition was far more prosperous than at any time in the history of the organization.

GLASS MEN AGREE ON TERMS.

Butte Factories May Be Operated Year Round.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 15.—At the preliminary state conference of the American Flint Glass Workers' association and its manufacturers, in session here, the two bodies agreed to waive the summer shut-down clause. The bottle factories can now be operated the entire year without the usual six weeks suspension in July and August.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

A Pleasant, Simple, Safe and Effective Cure for It.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloated sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, flatulence, heartburn, indigestion, nervousness and a general played out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition. The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal conditions will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harrison the safest and best treatment to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diastase, Ascorbic Pepsin, a Little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Boller of 2718 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom passing backward into the throat reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure, but today I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals. Send for little book, mailed free on stomach troubles, by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug stores.

vacancies and others that may arise therefrom.

By order of the commander-in-chief, J. C. JAMISON, Adjutant General.

KIDNAPER STIRRED UP.

Kilbuck, O. T., April 15.—Some excitement and conjecture as to the final outcome among creditors of the failed Bank of Kildare was caused by ex-County Treasurer Smock running an attachment on the bank's assets last evening. The property has been in the hands of an assignee since January last. It is claimed that the bank at the time of the failure owed the county treasurer \$2,000 of county money, which he now seeks to collect.

ALLOTING AT ANADARKO.

Anadarko, O. T., April 15.—Allotting is progressing very slowly on account of wind and rain. The camp is eight miles from Anadarko on the Fort Hill road. This morning William Coleman, son of one of the allotting agents, was cutting down a small tree, when his axe caught a twig which flew back and struck him in the eye, causing a very bad wound. He will probably lose the eye. He was taken immediately to Chickasha, where he took the train for Kansas City, to consult a specialist who lives there. A very hard rain fell here yesterday. There was frost last night.

ELLYN IS BEING PUNISHED

For One of the Vacancies on the Dawes Commission.

Washington, April 15.—The president has under consideration the question of the reorganization of the Dawes Indian Commission. There are five members, each of whom draws a salary of \$5,000 per annum. For the present only two changes are contemplated and these are expected to be announced this week. One of the appointments will succeed Mr. C. H. Harris of Atlanta, Ga. There are many applicants but no appointments have been determined definitely. Ex-Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma is being vigorously pushed for one of the commissions.

THE "U" SHAPED SECTION.

The Macedonia frontier position Zarkos, extends U shape into Greek territory, having the Greek post of Koufityr, and Larissa on the left and Kalambaka and Trichkala on the right. This formed a sort of entering wedge through the middle of the Greek forces, by way of the Macedonia villages just captured by the Greek irregulars and Zarkos, in Thessaly, from which point the expedition started into Macedonia. It will therefore be seen that the Greeks have achieved another success in occupying strategic positions by means of the irregulars, within Turkish territory before war has formally been declared.

The Greek irregulars now hold all of the four roads leading from the Thessalian frontier in the direction of Grevena, which may be looked upon as the Turkish center.

MOUNTAINEERS JOIN.

Another feature of the operations which looks favorable to the Greeks is the fact that according to reports received here from leaders of the irregular forces, at least 1,000 mountaineers of the country traversed by the Greeks have joined the irregular forces and, it is further stated, the Albanians are deserting from the Turkish forces near Mount Olympus, the escaping into Thessaly and are joining the Greek forces.

The whole campaign was well conceived and has been executed with skill. Mrs. Ormonde Chant, the English social reformer, and the six trained nurses who were said to be on their way to Crete, have arrived at Athens, and it is stated, will reach this town, in company with the princesses of the royal family of Greece, tomorrow. On arriving here Mrs. Chant, the English nurse (who came under the auspices of the Red Cross society) and the princesses will be attached to the hospital corps.

GREEK POSITION BEST.

The roads in Thessaly are in excellent condition for military operations but on the Turkish side of the frontier the reverse is the case, and the Turks are experiencing the greatest difficulties in the transportation of war material and in the mounting of guns commanding positions.

The whole frontier presents a warlike appearance. Zarkos is held by a strong force of Greek regulars, infantry, cavalry and artillery and forms the center of a first line of defense which includes all the villages in that vicinity. Until recently the Turks had the best positions on the frontier, their wall built, strongly defended and admirably placed blockhouses being in plain view from the

NOT RUNNING A BIT

GREEK IRREGULARS ARE STILL OVER THE BORDER.

More Than Which They Are Likely to Stay There Till They Get Ready to Leave—They Will Wherever They Strike—Mountaineers in the Raided Districts Are Joining the Raiders—Positions Being Taken in an Informal and Unofficial Way, of Great Value Later On—Foreign News in General.

Larissa, April 15.—There is no truth in the Turkish reports that the Greek irregulars have been driven out of Macedonia. It is true that a few of the irregulars who formed part of the expeditionary force have returned into Greek territory, but these are men who for some reasons have been unable to keep up with the main body of the Greeks and consequently they have retreated across the frontier.

The main body of the irregulars is continuing its successful operations against the Turks, with the view of cutting the Turkish lines of communication, getting in the rear of the Turks and raising the Macedonians against the rule of the Sultan.

The report of the capture of Kipuri, north of Balidno, by the Greeks, is confirmed and in addition the main forces of the irregulars of the expeditionary force have advanced as far as Pigiaviza where there is an important bridge across a mountain torrent.

DAVELIS' MANAGEMENT.

From that point Chief Davelis, who is directing the operations, has sent a detachment consisting of the Italians under Colonel Cipriani, the well known Socialist leader, to the left of Pigiaviza with instructions to attack and capture Solovoi, a small town occupying an important strategic position. The Italians accomplished their task in due time with considerable skill. They are now holding Solovoi and placing it in a position to withstand the attack of the Turks.

Simultaneously with ordering the movement against Solovoi, Chief Davelis sent another column of irregulars to the right, from Pigiaviza, under orders to invest and capture Sivaton, another town occupying a strategic position of importance. This movement was also successfully carried out, the Greeks killing seven Turks and capturing five Turkish prisoners during the assault, which was brilliantly conducted and brought to an end by the blowing up of the Turkish blockhouse with dynamite.

VALUABLE POSITIONS.

After the capture of Solovoi, the Greek irregular force operating in that direction continued its advance as far as Kritidos, Pitsia and Korouzei. The Greeks have been instructed to hold the latter place at all costs, as it commands the right approach of Grevena, which is held by a strong Turkish force, infantry, cavalry and artillery, and which is the objective point of the Greek expedition. At Kritidos, Pitsia and Korouzei, heavy fighting occurred between the Greeks and Turks before the places mentioned were captured; but the invading irregulars of Greece proved themselves more than a match for the trained Turkish troops and drove the latter before them from place to place.

TURKS FANNED OUT.

Another column of Greek irregulars started for Macedonia from Zarkos, half way between Larissa and Trichkala. Shortly after crossing the frontier the Greeks were confronted by strong forces of Turkish regular troops, stationed in well defined positions in the villages of Anakourta and Kankourta. Sharp fighting followed at both places, but in spite of the stubborn defense of the Turks, the Greeks carried both villages by assault, the Turks retreating from Kleutrokar.

This route into Greek territory is being placed in a state of defense, as it is regarded as being of the nature of the country making it almost impossible for a Turkish force to advance, in the face of the opposition of the irregulars, and cut the line of communication between the Greek forces at Larissa and Trichkala, which is believed to have been the plan of the Turkish commanders.

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Greek lines. The irregulars, however, have made a decided change in the situation. In the rear of the Turkish line of defense, it should be remembered, is rough, mountainous country, difficult to traverse, even in time of peace, while in the rear of the Greek first line of defense is rich plain affording no shelter for troops resisting the advance of a powerful invading force. The weakest parts of the frontier are east of Damascus to the Gulf of Salonica and in the vicinity of Arta.

THIS LAY OF THE LAND.

The river Salambria Peneus, along the northern part of Thessaly, is likely, if the Turks invade Greece, to be the scene of some good fighting. All the bridges and shallow places are being looked after. At Kouf Docho the bridge was swept away by floods some time ago and has been replaced by a military bridge, consisting of eleven pontoons picketed at both ends.

Every strategic point is held by troops, soldiers are to be seen everywhere, all the horses and cattle have been requisitioned for the use of the army and the hillside recruits train from daylight until dusk.

Cavalry patrols cover all the frontier; but the Greeks, and the Christian peasants on the other side of the frontier have an intelligence department which has no money or skill could organize and the Greek commanders are kept well informed of all that is going on across the frontier.

Kalambaka, on the Greek left, not far from the Albanian frontier, is another important position of the Greeks. A military road from Kalambaka to Vela-mitza, on the frontier, has just been completed. At Valenmitza are the only passes from Halaomun valley and the Greeks have 6,000 men in that vicinity ready to meet a Turkish advance.

On the Turkish side there is no road beyond Vaskala, where some six thousand Turkish troops are stationed. This country and these passes are said to be the scene of the passage of Alexander the Great, when he crossed to the destruction of Thebes.

The inhabitants of the villages of this vicinity are flocking into town with their belongings, fearing the outbreak of war.

GREEK RECRUITS.

The Greeks are depending greatly for the mountain work on the Euzoni, or armed mountaineers of Greece, whose strength, skill and endurance are well known.

It is from this class of men that the "irregulars" now doing such valuable work in Macedonia have been drawn. At Trichkala there is another Greek army corps numbering about 6,000 men. In all, the Greeks have about 80,000 regulars and some 20,000 irregulars on the frontier, but they count a great deal on reinforcements to their armies through changes in Epirus, Albania, and Macedonia.

The Turks, on the other hand, have about 150,000 good, well equipped troops in line. Of these forty-four battalions are Redifs raised in Roumelia, in all about 30,000 men, who are divided into two reserve divisions.

At Monastir, flying columns have been formed to watch the Serbian frontier, and all the supplies possible are being pushed forward to the three Turkish divisions at Elasona, Grevena and Janina. The Turks are weak in cavalry, having only about 8,000 mounted men on the frontier. They are, however, very strong in artillery and infantry. The transport corps is well organized, field telegraphs have been laid between all important points, artesian wells have been bored at Elasona and the broken bridges in Macedonia have been repaired, as far as possible.

The Turkish forces at Salonika have constructed a line of redoubts around the gulf and down the Aegean coast to Katerina. Krupp and Armstrong guns have been mounted behind these defenses and a line of thirty torpedoes has been laid across the bay from Cape Kera. The discipline of the Turkish troops is beyond praise. The Greeks, on the other hand, are in a state of efficient in the Turkish, although they may at present seem to be animated by more warlike enthusiasm.

CANADIAN FAST MAIL.

Halifax, N. S., April 15.—The English syndicate which proposes to inaugurate a four and a half day steamship service between Milford Haven and Middleford, on the strait of Canse, claims to feel assured that the United States mails will be carried over the new route, quoting the general of the United States in reply to a question, to prove their assertions. The letter says:

"The custom of this department is to use the shortest time between ports. A table is kept of all the sailings of the month and on the showing of that statement a determination is made of how the mails shall be forwarded for the month. I know of no better plan to pursue. It settles itself that if this new line of steamers can make the voyage in four and one-half days they would have the preference."

Assuming the British government mail service grant to be \$250,000 and the British admiralty grant to be \$125,000, the syndicate state that they are prepared to furnish this fast service for a cash subsidy of \$250,000 a year, instead of the subsidy of \$750,000 a year, which has been already voted by parliament.

The time to be occupied from London to Milford Haven by the route is put down at four days and twelve hours, and the promoters are prepared to guarantee to the imperial authorities to take a regiment of troops in London and land them at Victoria, B. C., in ten days.

MEXICO MINES.

City of Mexico, April 15.—E. G. Fitzgerald of Denver, leaves for the United States to perfect arrangements for the purchase of the mines of Salvador Mado. These properties are in the state of Sinaloa and comprise gold, silver and copper. A company is to be organized with \$1,000,000 gold to purchase and develop.

FRANCO-BRAZILIAN TREATY.

Paris, April 15.—H. Hanotaux, the minister for foreign affairs, informed the cabinet today that a convention had been signed between France and Brazil, for the purpose of arbitrating the question of Guiana territory in dispute between the two countries.

WELLAND CANAL OPENING.

Toronto, Ont., April 15.—The Welland

canal will be opened for traffic on Tuesday next, April 20.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL.

Washington, April 15.—United States Consul Little telegraphed from Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, that a revolution has broken out and that the republic is now under martial law. Tegucigalpa, April 15.—Minister Rodriguez, the minister of the Greater Republic of Central America, has received on telegram regarding the reported uprising in Honduras.

There are two parties in Honduras, as there are in the two other republics of the Greater Republic of Central America the Liberals and the Conservatives. At the present the Liberals are in the ascendency in Honduras, having retained power by the overthrow of President Vazquez. The present executive is President Bonilla. The government of Honduras is much less stable than that of the other two countries. There is always a great deal of social and political agitation there, owing to the rivalry of the opposing leaders. It is possible that General Vazquez, who was overthrown three years ago, may yet at the head of the present movement. Previous revolutions while attended with bloodshed, usually have been brief. The population of Honduras is about 250,000, but communication is difficult on account of lack of railroad facilities and bad roads. Tegucigalpa, the "city of the mountains," is the capital of Honduras. It is not unlike, if the revolution should prove unusually severe, that the other late republics in the confederation may aid in restoring order.

REPORTS TO SUIT.

London, April 15.—Gerald B. Hampton, who, with Professor Thompson, went to Berlin sea in 1894 to inquire into seal life, has left England again on a similar mission. Their report, made to the foreign office in January, set forth that the effect of pelagic sealing is not nearly so serious as the Americans have stated. But, they favored some restriction measures between the two governments for the preservation of the seals.

THE PLAGUE AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 15.—There has been a great decrease in the virulence of the plague. Only 200 cases and 104 deaths from the disease occurred last week in this city, compared with 350 cases and 223 deaths during the preceding week.

SHOULD TRY THE WATER CURE.

Berlin, April 15.—Father Kneip, well known throughout the world, through his famous water cure, is reported to be dying at Worshoff, Suhl. He has been suffering from inflammation of the lungs, which, owing to his advanced age, is likely to prove fatal. He received the last sacrament of the church yesterday. The afternoon newspapers of this city publish dispatches from Munich which say that Father Kneip has greatly improved in health today, and that his life is no longer in danger.

AS A PANAMA BUDLER.

Paris, April 15.—Deputy Fautouh has been arrested on a charge of complicity in the Panama scandal.

ANTI-KINETOSCOPISTS.

Toronto, Ont., April 15.—The Moral reform league is agitating the exclusion from Canada of the kinetoscope pictures of the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight.

TARIFF RUSH IN CANADA.

Montreal, April 15.—There was a rush at the custom house and internal revenue office today to clear goods, on information from Ottawa as to new tariff duties which are to be announced next Thursday. It was stated that the duties on woolen fabrics, which are at present 15 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, will be materially changed, the specific scale being abolished, and the ad valorem duty reduced. A reduction of 5 per cent will be made all around on cottons. On tobacco of all kinds, liquors and drugs, the tariff will be increased. The new tariff takes effect at once.

WHEN TRAVELING.

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, colds and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

ADVERTISING THROWN AWAY.

Gentle Clara Might Try Her Reputation in America.

London, April 15.—A special dispatch from Paris says that Princess de Chimay, formerly Miss Clara Ward of Detroit, Mich., recently divorced by her husband on the ground of her intimacy with James Rigo, a Hungarian Cypriot musician, was only induced to renounce her debut at a music hall there today after an interview with the prefect of police in Paris, who threatened to close the hall and expel her from France if she carried out her intention of appearing on the stage in public. The princess is reported to have gone to the south of France. It is said that the prefect's action was due to the influence of the Prince de Chimay and several leading members of the Jockey club. In addition, the police feared that the friends of the princess intended to create a scandal in the music hall, with her with rotten eggs and rabbits and perhaps invade the stage and administer physical correction.

PEOPLE FIGHT THEIR MONEY.

To See the Man Who Also Ran for President Last Fall.

Cincinnati, O., April 15.—The Honorable William J. Bryan tonight at Music hall addressed over 4,000 people, who had paid 25 and 50 cents admission. His lecture was on bimetalism, and it was delivered under the auspices of the Ohio Valley Bimetallist league. After the oration he was given a banquet by members of the league.

MEETING OF AIR BRAKE MEN.

National Association Closes Its Annual Session in Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., April 15.—The National Association of Air Brake Men closed its annual session here today. The proposition of the Traveling Engineers' association that meetings of the two organizations be held together hereafter was accepted. Baltimore was selected as the next place of meeting. The association elected the following officers: President, M. E. McKee, St. Paul, Minn.; secretary, F. M. Kilroy, Pine Bluff, Ark.; treasurer, Otto Best, Nashville; first vice president, W. F. Broadhead, second vice president, R. H. Blackall; third vice president, T. A. Hodenack; Robert Corey, E. W. Pratt and I. H. Browne, executive committee.

RELLIS, OHIO, APRIL 15.—The bill

relatively over the mouth of the Yorkville river, seven miles north of this city, gave way this morning and seven thousand tons of dirt and rock crashed down, completely burying up the entrance and breaking down the arches for 100 feet. A driver named Jeffrey was entombed, and was not rescued until several hours afterwards.



A Tip to Butchers.

Use Pearline. Have your place a little neater and cleaner and sweeter than other places. Did you ever see a Parisian butcher shop? Well, you can make yours just as dainty and attractive by taking a little trouble with Pearline. Isn't this worth something in these days of competition? But the foundation of all this cleanliness, and the only thing that makes it possible, is Pearline.

Beware! Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. JAMES FYLE, N. Y.

TWO CENTS IN ISSUE

STREET CAR FARE CASES TO SETTLE IN INDIANA.

New Three-Cent Fare Law Proclaimed in

Effect by the Governor, Along With the Other Session Acts—Municipal Conductors Are Ejecting Passengers for Violating the Company's Rules and Suits Are Being Brought Against the Company for Violating the State Law—The Inevitable Injunction—Railway News.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 15.—The new laws went into force at midnight by the governor's proclamation. Chief interest here attaches to the three-cent street car fare.

The Citizens Street Railway company gave no instructions to conductors and declined to consider the law until a decision is reached in the federal court, where a test case is under argument.

On a north Indiana car a conductor put a young woman off the car by force when she declined to pay more than three cents. Other conductors have accepted three cents and say they will pay two cents additional out of their own wages rather than to have a row. The law provides a heavy penalty where more than three cents fare is collected.

While the three-cent injunction suit was being argued in the federal court, passengers on different lines throughout the city who refused to pay more than the three-cent fare were forced from the car by the conductors. Among those who were compelled to walk after refusing to pay five cents were Police Judge Cox, who was violently ejected by the conductor and motorman of a College Avenue car. One damage suit has already been filed.

Late this evening ex-Attorney General W. H. Miller filed in the United States court a petition for an order restraining the patrons for the street car railroad company from demanding a three-cent fare. The petition recites that the proclamation of the governor putting the laws in force came earlier than was expected and had already caused trouble on the street car lines.

THE WESTERN AGREEMENT.

Chicago, April 15.—The general committee of passenger agents of the western roads which has for two weeks been working on a new agreement for the association, has finished its work. The agreement is practically the same as the old agreement, with the exception that it contains no provisions regarding the maintenance of rates. There is no doubt that it will be adopted by the officers of the association, practically as it stands. Some minor changes may be made, but the agreement will be put into operation just about as it comes from the committee.